

BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY BOUTELLE & BURR.

ENTRIES &c. &c.
CLASS MAIL MATTER

BANGOR, ME., MONDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1886.

VOLUME LIII.—NUMBER 110.

BANGOR
Daily Whig and Courier.
PUBLISHED MORNING.
1 East End Kenduskeag Bridge,
by
BOUTELLE & BURR.
144 State Street, BANGOR, A. B. BURR,
Postmaster, Post Office, Post Box No. 200.
Price, \$1.00 per year; \$4.00 for six months.
Send to all parts of the country by express.
THE BANGOR WEEKLY COURIER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
at the office of the DAILY WHIG & COURIER, at
\$1.00 per year, including postage.

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**The Trout and the
Black Bass.**

A Spec. Illustrated edition of "The American
Angler" will be sent to all of our customers
HOS. JENNESS & SON,
Dealers in Sporting Goods.

REMOVAL.

Mr. E. A. WEBSTER has moved her Kenduskeag
to A. Parsons to

NO. 77 State Street

where she would be pleased to see all of her old
customers and any new that would
please to call.

1820.

**TRACTERS, CARRIERS,
AND EASELS.**

A few can be seen at the above at manu-
facturer's price, &c.

Dakin's, 72 Main Street.

ICE CREAM!

FOX & ROLLINS

will open their

ICE CREAM PARLOR

for the season.

ON MAY 1st,

CREAMS FIRST-CLASS!

With the finest

Ice Cream for Parties, Fairs,

Entertainments, &c.

FOX & ROLLINS,

No. 7 Kenduskeag Bridge,

MAINE.

THE BANGOR

Steam Laundry.

has recently added two machines for

CLEANSING.

Feather Beds and Lace Curtains,

which can be torn by us in the best manner. Also

any work of all kinds.

Hot and Cold Water Baths

FOR

French Villa

SOAP,

You should go to

THOMPSON & KELOGG S.

Wholesale and Retail.

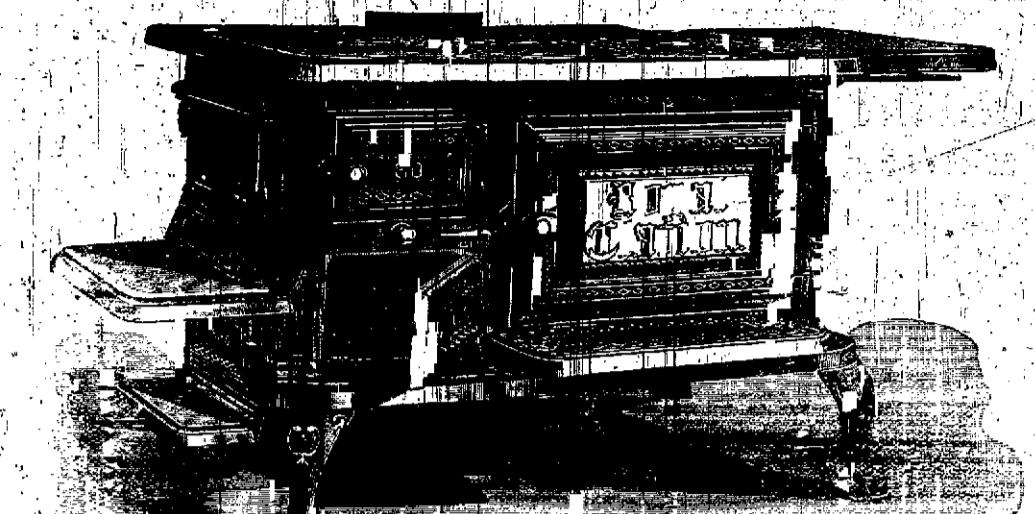
14 and 16 Central Street.

See what Prof. Johnson has to say.

These having opened to repair for Winter
now it is time to have them repaired and
repaired in the best style of the art, general-
izing every part of the article. All
bills and parts will be charged at cost of
dimensions. The number.

75 PICKERING SQUARE.

ROYAL CARON RANGE.



THE WHIG AND COURIER.

DAILY ESTABLISHED 1824—WEEKLY EDITED.

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For one square (one inch in space) one inser-
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For one square, three times in the Daily, \$1.50.
For one square, six times in the Daily, \$2.00.
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will be charged \$2.00, and for twelve lines, \$4.00.

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will be charged \$4.00, and for twenty-four lines, \$8.00.

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will be charged \$8.00, and for forty-eight lines, \$16.00.

ADVERTISEMENTS containing forty-eight lines a week
will be charged \$16.00, and for one hundred and twenty-
four lines, \$32.00.

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ADVERTISEMENTS containing one hundred and twenty-

The Maine delegation voted solidly against the River and Harbor bill. But one New England member voted in favor of the measure as it finally passed the House.

The remaining towns, elections held in Indiana last Tuesday show continued Republican gains, and taken in connection with those held last month are decidedly discouraging to the Democrats.

The Boston Journal now concedes that the "extraordinary enthusiasm aroused among the great masses of people" by the display of the Southern rebels is rather "disquieting." A few more remarks like that and the New York Evening Post will retract its favorable opinion of the *Journal*.

We republish this morning the editorial references of the *Arroostock Republican*, Machias Republican, Eastern State, Eastport *Sentinel* and *Arroostock Herald* to the call for the Fourth District Republican Congressional Convention, in which these staunch Republican newspapers pay very generous compliment to the present Representative and with gratifying unanimity state that his constituents desire to return him to Congress.

Gov. Foraker of Ohio having been chosen as delegate to a church conference in Richmond, Va., the Southern clergymen are deeply incensed because as a loyal soldier Gov. Foraker has criticized the recent treasonable utterances of Jefferson Davis. When even the ministers protest against any criticism whatever of Davis' odious sentiment it is useless for a lot of doughty face newspapers to argue that the people of the South have no sympathy with the reiterated views of the ex-chief of the Confederacy. The facts speak for themselves.

It appears from the statement of a Portland Democrat that ex-Mayor Deering will contest the empty honor of the Democratic State Convention nomination for Governor with Mr. Redman, who so handily led the Democratic hosts to defeat in the last election. Deering, it is claimed, will have the support of Cumberland, York, Kennebec and Androscoggin counties. Chairman Brown, it is also said, will be for Deering, while Mr. Bass will favor Redman. If this prediction is true it will make the convention more interesting even than has been expected. The same authority says that Mr. Lynch will be opposed in the District Convention "by a dark horse from Penobscot County, but will be recognized.

The limit of endurance on the part of the taxpayers has been reached, and it is now time to stop the drain of the dynamite; and it will not stop until the present and last of taxation is removed.

The above remark made by Representative Hewitt in the halls of Congress shows that he has reached his decision to retire from public life, at the expiration of his present term, none too soon. Such sentiments are an insult to every taxpayer in the land. To ascribe the reign of terror and loss of life in Chicago to any movement on the part of the taxpayers is simply atrocious. Mr. Hewitt has reached that point where he feels it must be political capital out of a deliberate murder committed by a gang of red handed Anarchists it is high time that he be retired from Congress.

The seizure of the Gloucester fishing schooner by order of the Canadian authorities should bring this controversy between the two Governments to a head at once. The step was unwarranted even accepting the Canadian interpretation of the law, as, according to the statement of the captain he has not purchased any bait. His right to do so, however, is undoubted and is maintained by the ablest authorities on international law and this unwarrantable step calls for prompt and vigorous action on the part of our Government. The schooner has been taken to St. John and unless released, at once steps should be taken to close our ports to Canadian vessels until this matter is settled and settled right. If, if this Administration has any views as to the rights of American citizens it is now high time to assert them. Secretary Bayard has thus far shown a remarkable lack of energy, to say the least, in handling this question, but it is possible he may be aroused by this overt act.

The laboring men of the country should take particular notice of the remarks of Mr. Powderly, who said to a reporter of the New York *Sun*: "We know here to our sorrow what strikes are, and we want no more of them. I think it will be a long time before we have another great strike here. At any rate, I hope so. The terrible strikes that we have had in the coal regions during the last twenty years never resulted in any good to the workingmen. They all regret that fact now. They couldn't see it at the time, but experience has convinced them that nothing has ever been gained by strikes. As a general thing, the end of a strike found the workingmen in a far more pitiable condition than they were when they began the struggle. I can look back now and see where hundreds of strikes have been prevented by reason and common sense, and I can look forward to a time when nearly all disagreement between buyers and sellers of labor will be mutually settled by arbitration."

Mr. W. H. Bigelow, Superintendent of the First Division Railway, Main Service, of New England, who was temporarily re-appointed by President Cleveland, has been requested to hand in his resignation to take effect the 1st instant of this month. Mr. Bigelow is an officer of valuable experience, and marked ability, but that count for nothing with this Administration. His place is wanted for Democrat and Mr. Cleveland's return pretenses are again ignored. With President Cleveland and Postmaster General Vilas both raiding this important branch of the public service to make places for Democratic applicants it is not surprising that the people complain at the irregularity of the mails. In our exchanges it is a common occurrence to receive a paper a day or two behind time bearing the mark, "returned to Boston," and complaints from readers of the *White* that their paper does not reach them as heretofore come to this office with annoying frequency. Mr. Vilas has reason to say: It was his intention to maintain the high standard of the railway service, but his efforts in Maine afford a sample of his idea of efficiency the service will be in

Some of the eastern anti-Blaine papers once openly assert that Mr. Blaine is not as popular as he was in the West. That this statement reflects the desire of the papers make from the fact it is shown by the personal conservatism of Dr. W. O. Bassett, of Macomb, Illinois, a brother of Dr. J. C. Blaisdell, of this city, in California. The Macomb *Standard* says: "Dr. W. O. Blaisdell has returned from his California trip and is well pleased with what he saw on his visit. He thought the glowing reports of the popularity of James G. Blaine and the Doctor is more than ever convinced that his favor will be the norm in 1888."

Representative Buckley of Missouri, is reported as saying: "The attitude of the South toward us is as it has been great and unjudged of those in the course of some of our public men who look at the question from the standpoint of the interests of the South 30 or 40 years ago, and not as their interests present themselves to-day. This is in favor of protection of American labor, and to do that you must protect every branch of American industry. I think our farm and home markets are better than foreign markets, especially when brought into competition with the cheap wheat of Egypt and India. I think our farmers are beginning to understand this. The increase of the home demand for, he no longer by restricting the supply from foreign sources, enlarge the employment of labor in the mechanical industries, and correspondingly increase the demand for food." I think the western farmers are beginning to see this. When slavery was abolished, the economic interests of the South took a turn. The South now has free labor, therefore the interests of the people in American industries are correspondingly changed. Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carol, No. Carolina, West Virginia and Maryland, in fact at about every Southern State is more or less interested in protection and will be more so every year. I think that it is time for the Southern people and the representatives to look into this matter. It is not a question of politics, but of common sense."

The Fourth Congressional District.

Representative of the *Arroostock Republican*.

The nomination for Congressman in the Fourth Congressional District is exciting no serious discussion or controversy from the fact that but one can be presented before the Republican Convention to be held in Bangor on May 26. June 1st, the present, the District is practically unrepresented. The present representative, Mr. Bassett, of Penobscot, Nelson, Jr., Seth C. Miller and C. A. Bowditch, composed of Congressional delegations not surpassed in influence and ability by any delegation now representing the Fourth Congressional District.

It is generally admitted throughout the country that the Maine Congressional delegation is at present composed ranks among the best in the State's of the Union. The present delegation is not unrepresented. Such a delegation, Dr. T. D. Bassett, Nelson, Jr., Jr., Seth C. Miller and C. A. Bowditch, composed of Congressional delegations not surpassed in influence and ability by any delegation now representing the Fourth Congressional District.

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Now that the time draws near when the Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District will be called upon to put in nomination a candidate to represent the people of this District in the halls of Congress, they begin to wake up to the importance of the occasion. In surveying the field they find that the present delegation is not unrepresented. Such a delegation, Dr. T. D. Bassett, Nelson, Jr., Jr., Seth C. Miller and C. A. Bowditch, composed of Congressional delegations not surpassed in influence and ability by any delegation now representing the Fourth Congressional District.

The Fourth Congressional Convention will be held in Bangor on Tuesday, June 8th—10 days before the State Convention, at 10 a.m. to the convenience of delegates, will be held to amend both. We hear of no opposition to Capt. Boutilier's renomination. He has done honor to the place that he has filled, and deserves the credit and a reward of his constituents. He is a true, honest, courageous, outspoken, and fearless legislator and a credit to the country. He is a credit to the Fourth Congressional District.

The seizure of the Gloucester fishing schooner by order of the Canadian authorities should bring this controversy between the two Governments to a head at once. The step was unwarranted even accepting the Canadian interpretation of the law, as, according to the statement of the captain he has not purchased any bait. His right to do so, however, is undoubted and is maintained by the ablest authorities on international law and this unwarrantable step calls for prompt and vigorous action on the part of our Government. The schooner has been taken to St. John and unless released, at once steps should be taken to close our ports to Canadian vessels until this matter is settled and settled right. If, if this Administration has any views as to the rights of American citizens it is now high time to assert them. Secretary Bayard has thus far shown a remarkable lack of energy, to say the least, in handling this question, but it is possible he may be aroused by this overt act.

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MONDAY, MAY 10, 1886.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MAINE NEWS.

EAST MAINE METHODISTS.

Saturday and Sunday's Sessions.

Next Conference to Meet at Bangor.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Eighty-two Cape De Verde Islands.

Crowded into an Eighty.

Tow Schooners.

Almost Without Beds and Provisions.

Boston, May 8. A story that is in

united since the days of the Africa

slave trade is told in connection with

a matchless United States Commission

Bureau. John C. Goss, Commissioner,

whose name is synonymous with

the name of the Bureau, has

been a most successful and

admirable man.

The story is that the

United States Commission

Bureau has been

organized for the purpose of

protecting the slaves.

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Agricultural.

Diversified farming means fields of grain, meadows and pasture; a kitchen garden and orchard; a lawn with trees and flowers; breeding mares and milk cows; sheep, swine and poultry. Live stock is the ground work, and will hold the soil until.

To those who are inexperienced in strawberry culture, and who desire to plant out a bed we would say, set the plants in rows three and half feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row, on rich and well-prepared soil. Procure young plants and set as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared. Do not expect a crop the first season, though sometimes, the plants will bear a little. For varieties, the Crescent, Sharpless, and Cumberland and Triumph will perhaps prove as reliable as any.

Cheep seeds are usually cheump. Market gardeners seem to look at them. Good seeds cost great care, time and labor to produce them. The expense of preparing seed crops is 50 to 100 per cent greater than that of grain, root or vegetable crops of the same variety of plants. We speak thus freely because of the complaints received from recipients of the S. and S. collections of seeds advertised as worth two or three times as much as the price asked. Cheap things are usually worth about what one pays for them. Buy of reliable dealers, and pay fair prices; then you will get your money's worth.

Cat-tail may be too expensive, but it is wholesome luxury. It delights the palate, aids digestion, it warms the body, and makes the walls of life roll easily and smoothly along, and thus promotes health, and happiness, for health and happiness are associated. The man who supplies the root with fine butter is a benefactor of his race and the earth he controls to good use, and is entitled to respect, encouragement and protection from the society whose happiness and welfare his labor proclaims. With poor butter, it is the reverse in every thing, it interferes with digestion and pollutes the blood; and is therefore unwholesome. It not only does not please anybody; it is often even loathsome. The man who makes poor butter does the world no good. His labors are worse than wasted, his produce becomes a burden to society and work lost to himself.

What congressmen may be influenced to do by means of concerted action on the part of farmers, says our Country Home, is well illustrated by the fate of the increased-postage-on-seeds bill which we mentioned last month. Senator Wilson is the originator, and several congressmen said that they were so deluged with letters from their constituents opposing the measure, that their eyes were then, for the first time, opened to the importance of the question, and they proceeded forthwith not only to kill the original bill, but even to introduce another bill to restore seeds, plants and sowing to the status of 1872, when the postage rate was raised from half a cent to one cent per ounce. Thus we see that the influence of agriculture is being felt at Washington, and so it may go in ever increasing power. We only need organization, and earnest leaders from the front rank of men of intelligence, character and force. Shall the Grange solve the problem?

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